

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

W. P. WALTON, — Editor and Proprietor
T. R. WALTON, — Business Manager

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The North American Review for Mar. opens with an article on "Money in Elections," by Henry George, who brings to the discussion of that hackneyed subject a contribution full of originality, freshness and keen insight; he points out with admirable clearness one source of our political ills, and proposes a remedy that seems both eminently practicable and efficient. Robert S. Taylor writes of the "Subjugation of the Mississippi," a work which, in his opinion, and in that of the Mississippi Commission, of which he is a member, can be accomplished only by employing, for the purpose of deepening and straightening the channel, the forces developed by the river itself. Monroe D. Conway contributes a very striking study of Gladstone as a man and a statesman, showing how even the more or less sinister moral and intellectual traits of his nature, quite as much as his pre-eminent native force and elevation of character, conspire to make him the foremost Englishman of his time. Hon. Geo. W. Julian's "Railway Influence in the Land Office," is a grave, judicial exposure of the practices which, against the manifest intent of the law and the determinations of the highest courts, have won for corporations millions upon millions of acres of the public domain. Richard A. Proctor writes of the "Pyramids of Cheap;" Prof Wm. G. Sumner of "Protective Taxes and Wages;" Elizur Wright of "Some Aspects of Life Insurance;" and finally, there is a symposium on "Educational Needs," by Prof. G. Stanley Hall, Prof. Felix Adler, President Thomas Hunter and Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

The business in dressed meat has grown to enormous proportions in Chicago. More than 7,000,000 hogs and 2,000,000 head of beef cattle have been slaughtered there in a year. These are conveyed to the stock yards by 18 different railroads. The killing is now usually done by shooting the animal just back of the ear, and machinery does nearly all the work of dressing. It is only three to five minutes from the time a bullock is shot until he is quartered ready for the icebox. The furnishing of fresh beef to the Eastern market began only a few years ago, when one firm undertook to send choice cuts to several hotels near Chicago, and found that the plan worked well enough to prove the feasibility of shipments to more distant points. There were delays and losses at first, but a suitable refrigerator car was soon invented, and now there are no difficulties in the traffic. After the best parts of the carcass are shipped, the coarse meat is caned or made into sausages, the blood dried and the bones ground for fertilizers, the horns sold to combmakers and every scrap turned to account in some way. "We are selling the best loins for 11 cents a pound," says a leading slaughter, "and adding a cent for freighting, they cost the New York dealer twelve cents. That is for the very best quality, such as he sells for about twenty cents."

The laws of Kentucky, and for that matter of all the States should plainly set forth the penalty for crime, and it should only remain for the court or jury to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. If hanging is to be the penalty for murder, let it be so set forth in the law that the jury will have nothing to do but to return a verdict of guilty or not guilty, and the judge be only required to pronounce the sentence and see that it is executed. As long as juries are left to say what the penalty shall be for crimes and misdemeanors, just so long we may expect to see a deplorable state of lawlessness.—[Somerset Reporter.]

Green hair is coming into fashion in Paris. Already several beauties of the first rank have been observed in the boxes at the theatres whose heads were in "youthful verdure clad" in the literal sense of the word. Unfortunately, it is no easy matter to dye the hair green. This color can only be imparted to white hair. Hair of any other color must first be dyed white.

New Departure in the Application of Electricity.

One of the most simple, useful and practicable applications of electricity, which has yet been given to the public, is embodied in the new invention of the Portable Electric Light Company. The little machine which is now attracting so much deserved attention is a small electrical contrivance which performs the duties of a lighter and a burglar alarm. As a lighter it can be arranged to produce instantaneous light throughout the house, and can also be attached to a medical galvanic coil by which a powerful current of electricity can be conveyed. The instrument is small and compact, occupying a space only five inches square, and can readily be carried from room to room, as it weighs but five pounds. In the second capacity when attached to window, safe or door, the unfailing current places the trespasser in a decidedly embarrassing position, confronting such a party with a startling bell and instant light. It is equally adapted for the ordinary uses of a call bell.

Many prominent business men are interested in the company, which was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Orders or inquiries should be addressed to the business office, No. 22 Water Street. The instrument is sold at the low price of five dollars for the lighter; ten dollars complete with attachments.—[Boston Evening Star.]

The Fascination of Washington.

Outside of the charmed circle of Washington all other things gradually lose their interest. Listening to the voice of the siren, men no longer regard what is said in their own country. Like the lotus-eaters of the poet's dream, they sit down and say: "We will return no more." After a while the sense of power and privilege becomes so strong upon a man that he dimly fancies that he has a life-lease of his official term. To him the rude cabals, the vulgar dissonance and the cross-road caucuses of his distant constituents seem contemptible. He is rich and increased in goods. He has the full power of a Senator or Representative, long in the service, repeatedly re-elected and honestly mindful of the wishes of those who elect him, term after term. But his heart and life are in Washington—in Washington, where he passes for all he is worth, and where obsequious door-openers, clerks and servitors wait upon his every movement. There is no reason why this increase-laden and sun-lighted existence should not endure forever. He can not with patience think of returning to his old home, with its crude belongings, its cynical critics and its unadmirers neighbors.—[New York Graphic.]

I don't go a cent on high salaries, and I want that understood. I am in favor of paying our president a good living salary, and no more."

"How much do you call a good living salary?" asked one of the crowd.

"Well, \$2 a day is the going wage, but—"

Hero the meeting began to roar, and it was two or three minutes before the orator had a chance to conclude.

"But of course we want a man who can run an engine, switch a train, handle freight, keep books and lick any body who won't pay fare, so I shall not object to \$2 50 a day."—[Detroit Free Press.]

GALENTINE DEFENSE OF THE GIRLS.—We have often noticed that a young man who shrieks most frequently and shrilly for an improvement in the character of our women, both mentally and physically, is usually a little, half-crank, spindle-shafted and lantern-jawed cur, weighing about 100 pounds, who hasn't sense enough of his own to get off the track when the train is coming. Let's have no more of such nonsense. The girls and women of to-day are a great deal too good for the drosses of the average man. When you hear a man crowing about the depreciation of the gentle sex, set him down as a nincompoop.—[Lincolnton (Ga.) News.]

HAD BETTH FIX HIM.—A Kentucky divine wrote not long since to the passenger agent of a certain road, informing him that his annual pass for 1882 had expired. He expatiated on the benefit he had derived from the old pass, and how pleased and happy it made his wife and children to know that he was permitted to travel over the road without paying fare. He finally closed his epistle by saying that he thought he was deserving of an extension of the favor for another year, and signed himself a worker in Jesus Christ, etc. The head clerk who received the letter indorsed it on the back by asking instructions from the general passenger agent. The application was returned to the chief clerk with the following written on it by his superior: "Telephone J. C., and if you find the applicant is still in his employ, you had better fix him."

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WHEN WHEATLEY & TRAYNOR'S COMPANY were lately playing in Detroit, a large dog presented itself at the door during the matinee, and would not be driven away. Finally the ticket-taker observed that the beast carried in its mouth a card, and without difficulty got possession of it, the dog showing every symptom of canine gratification at being rid of its mouthful. Its joy was understood when upon the card the door-keeper read: "Please let me see the show on account of profession. I am a leading bloodhound with an Uncle Tom party."

The wife of a Texas liveryman told him to send a close carriage to their house, with a discreet driver, as the order was from a couple who proposed to elope, and desired to make the flight secretly. He believed this, and found that it was the truth, but not the whole truth, for the woman of the pair was his wife.

Onions cut up with food for chickens are said to be an effectual remedy for chicken cholera. A little ground ginger mixed with their meal once every day or two is also beneficial when symptoms of cholera appear.

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Those who go Down to the Sea in Ships.

Two hundred and ninety-seven steamships were lost during the year 1882. The loss at sea in the old sailing vessels times was appalling, but reliable statistics were never kept until vessels became insured. The wrecking then was the result of storms and accidents along the sea coast, and was accompanied by great loss of life. Steam vessels are subject to different kinds of casualties—their loss by collision with other vessels, by explosions, but they rarely run on shore except when lugs prevail or captains lose their reckoning. Of this large number of steamships destroyed only sixteen were American, while 192 were British. This is because America has practically no steam navy, and its flag is now rarely seen upon the ocean. Congress has been trying to amend our laws so as to encourage the building of ships which will float the American flag. But so long as labor is cheaper in the British Isles, and iron is more readily available for the manufacture of vessels, there does not seem to be much prospect of our having a naval marine. It is really a curious circumstance that the nation with the largest coast line and the most important ports in the world, and a greater quantity of goods to send abroad than any other country, should be so circumstanced as to have no shipping of its own.—[Demarest's Monthly.]

The President's Salary.

One of the stockholders of a new Western railroad was a farmer who had accumulated his money by hard toil, and when he had put in an appearance at the meeting to elect a board of directors he felt it his duty to remark: "Gentlemen, as I understand this thing, we elect the board and the board elects the officers."

Some one said that he was right, and he continued:

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STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, - February 23, 1883

W. P. WALTON, EDITOR

JUDGE W. M. BECKNER, of the Winchester *Democrat*, who has for years studied the question of popular education and labored hard to improve the system in Kentucky, sends us a circular suggesting "that a Convention to stir up a greater interest and activity in the question be held in the city of Frankfort on Wednesday, March 22nd, 1883, for the purpose of considering the situation and organizing a movement that will secure a common school system worthy of the State. With more than a quarter of a million of people in our midst who cannot even read, with the average pay of teachers \$22 per month, with the average value of our school houses only \$78, and with more than one hundred thousand white children who do not attend any school, it is time for us to awaken to the magnitude of the question and to make an effort for better things." We heartily concur in the move and are confident that ways and means can be devised by the body which will be productive of the needed improvement.

THE trial of Neal, owing to the fact that the regular term of the Grayson Court expires to-morrow, has been continued till August, which will necessitate another army being called out. Craft's trial is well nigh thro' and there seems no doubt of his conviction. The prosecution produced stronger proof of his guilt than on his first trial and the defense was much weaker. There has been no disturbance save what a drunken soldier named Moore, from Lexington, kicked up. He got drunk and when a detail tried to arrest him he resisted so strongly that he had to be severely "bayonetted" before he could be taken. He is said to have insulted several ladies during his carousal and much indignation is felt against him. After being secured and placed in the guard-house he was tried and sentenced to be bucked for ten hours, to be put on double duty during the stay in Carter county and denied all camp privileges. Pretty rough, but just right.

THE Internal Revenue Bill which proposed to reduce the revenue \$44,000,000 by taking the tax from bank capital and deposits, from checks, proprietary medicines and perfume, was very decidedly killed by the democrats in the House, as it very properly should have been. Nobody is clamorous for exempting such items, especially perfume and patent medicines, and the republicans can get no credit for such reduction. There is now no chance for the present Congress to give any relief on either the Tariff or Internal Revenue taxation. The incoming democratic body will, no doubt, answer the call of the people in preference to that of the monopolists.

THE suggestion of the Winchester *Democrat* which we give below, is a good one. "When Senator Robert Blain died it struck us that it would be a good thing for the democrats of that district to do to elect Judge M. J. Durham to fill his place. We do not see that any body else is announced and make the suggestion for the good of the Commonwealth, which ought to have the services of such a man in its council chambers. If he does not want it, he could not refuse it offered, and would easily beat any republican who might run."

A WRITER in another column advocates the abolishment of the Internal Revenue System, which is not a bad suggestion when we consider that it is nearly twenty years since the war, for the cost of which it was originated. Then it is high time that most of the war legislation was wiped from the statute books any way, and especially this, which maintains an array of hungry office holders who are ever ready to respond to the calls of their political masters, be they never so un-just or dishonest.

SENSATIONALISTS and those who look on the dark side of things are telling how the high waters of the noted flood years of 1832 and 1847 were followed by terrible cholera scourges. There is one consolation however, Dr. Blackbury by the grace of a foolish people, Governor, says if we drink no other water but cister, we need never fear the disease.

THE waters are fast subiding and business is being rapidly resumed in Cincinnati and Louisville. Fortunately the losses which are heavy, do not now appear so great as was anticipated, and every body is rejoiced that the damage is no worse.

THE people seem to be going wild on the subject of banks. Even George town is to have another with a capital stock of \$50,000.

CAPT. JOHN S. WISE, one of Mahone's little satellites, is one of those irrepressible youths, who is ever seeking in one way or another, to keep himself before the public. His last achievement was to slap in the face old Parson Massey, 65 years of age, who is contesting with him, which shall represent Virginia as Congressman-at-large. The Parson made no resistance, merely remarking: "If I could wipe your blood from my hands as easily as I can this insult, you should not live an hour," to which Wise responded: "You damned old rascal, I would box your jaws for language like that if you were 150 years old, and in the pulpit you have disgraced." Wise should be squelched, and if the average Virginian was not as degenerate as this degenerate son of a noble sire, they would have left no room at the last election for him to contest the result.

AS THE law now stands in Tennessee, infants almost in their swaddling clothes can unite in the holy bonds of matrimony and that State has been the Gretna Green for young people to fly to from the Southern counties of Kentucky, when their parents or guardians interposed objections to their marrying before they can "keep cold bread in their houses." Such will be sorry to learn that a bill is now before the Legislature making it unlawful for County Courts to issue marriage license to any male under eighteen or any female under sixteen years of age without the parents' or guardians' consent.

THE Cincinnati *News* says: "The republicans in Congress appear to still indulge hopes of passing the revenue reduction bill, on which to go to the country with a fraudulent claim of relief afforded. It is exceedingly wise statemanship to cut down by one-third the receipts of an already costly, cumbersome and every way, politically and otherwise, vicious system, and leave standing the entire machinery and expense required for the whole. Better think how that will appear from the top of a stump."

THE President has named a lot for the Civil Service Commission who will amount to even less than the Tariff set. They are Leroy D. Thoman, of Ohio; John M. Gregory, of Illinois, and Dorman B. Eaton, of New York. Thoman is editor of the Youngstown (O.) *Vindicator*, is about forty years of age and was a persistent advocate of the Pendleton bill. He is the only democrat of the Commission and was recommended by Senator Pendleton.

MAJ. H. T. STANTON, of Frankfort, is suggested by the Breckinridge *News* as a candidate for Register of the Land Office. The Major is not an applicant for the office but he is a worthy and true man and we should like to see him elected, both for his sake and the novelty of the thing in these days of greed for place of the office seeking the man.

IT is now said that the prohibitionists, republicans, greenbackers and anti-monopolists will unite forces against the democrats and nominate Rev. Green Clay Smith for Governor. But it will be love's labor lost. The nominee of the democratic Convention will be elected by the usual 40,000 to 60,000 majority.

HON. HENRY WATTERSON's speech before the Tennessee Legislature, on the Tariff question is published in full in the *Courier-Journal* of yesterday. It required two hours for its delivery and is like all of that gentleman's utterances and writings, bright and brilliant.

IT is estimated that ten million rats perished in the floods at Cincinnati and Louisville alone. This is pretty "rough on the rodents" but it is a very ill wind that blows nobody good.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Cincinnati estimates her losses by the flood at \$1,500,000.

W. H. Vanderbilt put down \$2,500 for the Ohio river suffered.

Robbers succeeded in getting \$5,000 from a bank at Chicago, Wednesday.

W. T. Allen & Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago, have failed with \$400,000 liabilities.

Wire fencing will shortly be put up along the entire line of the Kentucky Central railroad.

Sam Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, died while rejoicing over a "scoop" which his paper had obtained.

By taking morphine for quinine a family of four persons was poisoned to death at Corsicana, Texas.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad depot and freight-house at Pensacola, Fla., burned. Loss \$25,000; insured for \$12,000.

The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment of the free delivery system at Lexington, Ky., to commence April first.

The New York Assembly has passed a bill to its third reading prohibiting political assessment of office-holders and candidates for office.

There is no detention of passengers on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway on account of floods in the Ohio valley. Trains are running regularly and without detention, and the usual connections are made with other lines.

Six new names have been added to the list of those killed in the Bradwood, Illinois, disaster. It is feared the number may yet reach 100.

The oldest inhabitant has refreshed his memory and now says that in '78 the old Parson Massey, 65 years of age, who is contesting with him, which shall represent Virginia as Congressman-at-large. The Parson made no resistance, merely remarking: "If I could wipe your blood from my hands as easily as I can this insult, you should not live an hour," to which Wise responded: "You damned old rascal, I would box your jaws for language like that if you were 150 years old, and in the pulpit you have disgraced."

Newsboys and others in New York are doing a thriving business by selling the new nickels on the streets at six cents each. They are supplied by speculators.

Garrett S. Boyce, Edward B. Shaw and John N. Beach, the defaulting Jersey City bank officers, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the State prison for ten, four and two years respectively.

From a newspaper directory we learn that 5,723 newspapers are published in the United States. Of these journals 1,835 are democratic, 1,747 republican and 1,222 greenback.

The lowest water ever recorded in the Ohio at Cincinnati was Sep. 18, 1881, and that record was one foot eleven inches. The highest water mark was Feb. 15, 1883, 66 feet 4 inches. The difference, therefore, between high and low water mark is 64 ft. 5 inches.

The House Internal Revenue Bill of last session, with the Senate tariff amendments attached, was passed by the latter body Tuesday night by a vote of 42 to 19. It now goes back to the House for the concurrence of that body in the amendments adopted by the Senate.

C. P. Huntington has purchased the Morgan Louisiana and Texas railroad and steamship property, the price paid being \$7,500,000. With the completion of a line between Memphis and New Orleans, now in rapid process of construction, the Huntington system will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The President nominated Postmasters as follows for Kentucky: Mrs. Jennie A. Wyatt, Mt. Sterling; Mrs. Mary H. Letcher, Nicholaville; James G. Hatchett, Frankfort; John Taylor, Richmond, and James G. Evans, Glasgow. The reappointment of D. C. S. Wintertim as Postmaster at Elizabethtown was withheld.

The big suit of the State vs. the Chesapeake & Ohio, Cincinnati Southern and L. & N., to collect taxes assessed by the Railroad Commission, is now being argued before Judge Major at Frankfort. The decision will involve the constitutionality of the act establishing the Railroad Commission, with the probability of its being pronounced unconstitutional.

A dreadful accident occurred in a Catholic school on Fourth avenue, New York city, Tuesday. An alarm of fire in the first story stampeded the 700 children in attendance, and the results were frightful. The boys in escaping broke the banisters leading down stairs, and the little girls rushing from their room piled pell-mell upon one another over the broken staircase to the floor below. Fifteen girls and one boy were killed instantly or died in a short while after the accident from their injuries.

Aboh the Internal Revenue System.

Editor *Interior Journal*:

The free-traders say truly, that the present high rate of tariff duties is largely the creature of circumstances, the imposition of it having been necessitated by the immense expense incident to the rebellion; and they claim, that such being the case, it is an outrage to continue to collect this enormous tax now, since the occasion for it no longer exists. They denounce it as a perpetuation of a war measure in time of peace. Yet, these same men will not listen to a proposition to abolish the internal revenue tax on whisky and tobacco—a tax to the amount of more than three times the value of the commodities taxed. They refuse to see any "war measure" in this crushing burthen upon the farmers of Kentucky and other grain and tobacco producing States.

Their excuse for this gross inconsistency is the alleged fact that the tax on these articles is all paid by the consumer, and the articles being luxuries and not necessities, it is right to tax them for the public good; and as a further excuse they say that to abolish this tax would furnish a reason for the increase of tariff duties to compensate for the loss of revenue occasioned by its abolishment.

Now, as to the first excuse, we are informed by Senator Williams, of Kentucky, a fiery free-trader, by the way, that so far from being true that the consumers pay all this tax it is a fact which he knows by personal experience—he being an extensive tobacco planter—that of every dollar of tax collected on tobacco the planter pays 50 cents. This is no doubt perfectly true; and if it is true of tobacco it must be equally true of whisky. Indeed, common sense would teach any body that such a burden upon a production must operate greatly to the injury of the producer. Among Southern people there were no two opinions upon a similar question when the specific tax of 5 cents per pound was imposed by the general government upon cotton. The sense of the wrong thus inflicted was by no means confined to the people of the South; and now, since the animosities and sectional prejudices growing out of the war have disappeared, there is scarcely any one, North or South, who does not regard the imposition of that tax as a most unjust and oppressive measure. Even President Arthur concedes it to have been such, and so expressed himself in a message to Congress, going so far as to suggest that redit should be made on account of it.

As to the luxury argument, it is only an appeal to prejudice, and is not worth answering. To know that the growing of grain for the manufacture of whisky and the growing of tobacco are lawful pursuits the profits of which are largely diminished by this unfair discrimination against them on the part of the government, ought to be sufficient to cause every just man to demand its immediate abrogation.

There is no detention of passengers on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway on account of floods in the Ohio valley. Trains are running regularly and without detention, and the usual connections are made with other lines.

The other excuse, viz: That the repeal of the whisky and tobacco tax will afford a reason or pretext for increasing tariff duties, is in the nature of a boomerang as to free traders. For they are daily clamoring with one voice, and a very loud one at that, against the surplus of revenue which is being annually raised by the government and demanding its reduction. The reduction they demand is just about the amount collected on these articles. So, that if it is taken off, the reduction they call would be effected almost to a dollar, without leaving the slightest occasion or pretext for increasing tariff duties. But even if the repeal of these taxes should produce a deficit in the needed revenue, it does not follow that such deficit may be supplied by an increase of tariff duties. It is a well known fact that many of the duties under the present tariff law are so high as to be prohibitory or partially so. This was bitterly complained of by the democrats in their platform of 1876. It is evident that in all such cases a reduction of the duties would increase the imports and thereby increase the revenue. So it is plain that the deficit suggested, if there should be any, could be made up by reducing tariff taxation and thus lightening the burdens of the people.

But when the disciples of Cobden are asked to do so plain an act of justice as this—an act which can be done without the least interference with the cause of free-trade, and one by the doing of which they would obtain the reduction of revenue they so earnestly and persistently pray for, they emphatically and angrily refuse to do it. And these, be it remembered, are the pretended champions of agricultural interests—the friends and the only true friends, as they claim, to the tillers of the soil, and the special guardians of the rights of the farmers of the South and West, where these products are chiefly made.

The system of internal taxation is, and always was hateful to the American people. It has been seldom resorted to since the organization of the government, and never except in cases of great emergency. Mr. Jefferson, the father of democracy, pronounced it an "infernal" system. As it now exists it is extremely unjust and oppressive as well as unequal and sectional in its operation. It would be difficult to frame legislation that would be more so. To illustrate this let us consider for a moment how it effects the States of Massachusetts and Kentucky, comparatively.

The President nominated Postmasters as follows for Kentucky: Mrs. Jennie A. Wyatt, Mt. Sterling; Mrs. Mary H. Letcher, Nicholaville; James G. Hatchett, Frankfort; John Taylor, Richmond, and James G. Evans, Glasgow. The reappointment of D. C. S. Wintertim as Postmaster at Elizabethtown was withheld.

Mr. Woodcock is visiting his father, Mr. J. M. Phillips, who is in feeble health. Mr. Wm. Berkele is sick of pneumonia. Will B. Robinson and C. W. Spillman, Jr., have gone to Texas. Mr. J. M. Phillips has just heard that his son, Dr. Phillips, of Atlanta, Ga., is dead. Miss Mary Harmon will commence at school here with flattering prospects next Monday.

LANCASTER ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. C. KAUFFMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LANCASTER, KY.

Master Commissioner Garrard Circuit Court, Will practice in all the Courts of Garrard and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.

It does seem to a plain, unscientific man that if ever there was or could be a case in which those who are so wickedly severe in their denunciation of the iniquity of taxing one portion of our citizens for the benefit of another and so thrillingly eloquent in their appeals for equality of burdens, could creditably practice what they preach, this matter of internal revenue is such a case. How men inculcating their doctrines can consistently refuse to apply the right remedy to this stupendous injustice, a Cobdenite may understand, but an ordinary United States man can't. J. B. Stanton, February, 1883.

Capt. T. A. Elkin's Declination.

Having received a very flattering call from my friends in Garrard and other counties in the district to become a candidate for the State Senate, and having fully considered the matter, I most respectfully decline the honor. Rept. T. A. ELKIN.

Call on Col. Thomas W. Warren.

Hon. Thos. W. Warren:—We, the undersigned, citizens of Lincoln county have heretofore supported you in your races for office in this county and district when you sought office, and now we ask you to become a candidate to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Robert Blain in the Senate of Kentucky, and we pledge you our hearty support if you will make the race. We think that Lincoln is entitled to a Senator for the remainder of this term, and there is no man in the district whose political record, private character and genial manners place him higher in the esteem of voters of the district:

John O. Neal, John Peppes, R. Williams, J. W. Hayden, J. M. Bell, J. M. Phillips, George H. Irace, George D. Hopper, E. P. Owles, T. A. Robinson, George S. Carpenter, Robert McAlister, Dr. Hugh Reid, W. C. Barnett, George S. Hocker, George D. Warren, J. H. McAlister, Thomas McCalif, Milton Stigall, J. E. Farris, B. W. Wearen, W. G. Raney, J. W. Root, Clinton Fowler, Wm. O. Alexander, S. H. Shanks, E. B. Edington, W. P. Tate, J. H. Bruce, W. C. Barnett, J. H. McAlister, J. M. Cooper.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

By Tau Theta Kappa Society, Georgetown College, Kentucky.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to take unto himself our talented and beloved friend and former member, Millard F. Johnson. Therefore, in view of the loss we have sustained and of the still greater loss occasioned to his relatives, we do

Resolved, That the members of this Society hereby desire to express their sense of bereavement and grief at the loss of one of their most faithful and most gifted members; to record the enjoyment and profit, which they, for years had in the general social qualities, and brilliant intellectual acquirements of the deceased.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the relatives and near friends of our late beloved associate, and that we respectfully commend them for consolation to that Divine Power, which, though often intractable in its dispensations, yet "doth all things well," feeling that to them as to us there is comfort in the knowledge that he was not only honorable and manly in all respects, but that he was a devoted and consistent Christian.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to place these resolutions on record and to send a copy to the

widowed mother of the deceased not to be inserted in the Georgetown Times and another to the *Interior Journal* as a token of our grief and sympathy.

B. A. DANES, I. WHITEHEAD, J. R. PAXTON, } Com. Recs.

A. S. RICE, Cor. Secy.

T. T. K. HALL, February 16th, 1883.

Garrard County DEPARTMENT.

ROBERT H. WEST, Editor.

LANCASTER.

—Next Monday is County Court day.

—Stevens is having a bake oven built in the basement under his confectionery.

—Capt. W. H. Miller bought of Mr. J. W. Glass, the Lancaster Hotel property.

Capt. Miller expects to build an addition to the hotel at an early date.

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, - February 23, 1883

LOCAL NOTICES.

HUO PAINTS of Penny & McAlister. New stock of Jewelry and Silverware at Penny & McAlister's.

LANDRETH's Garden Seeds, in bulk and parts, at Penny & McAlister's.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted by Penny & McAlister.

LARGE stock of Window Glass, all sizes. Double thick glass for flower pots. Penny & McAlister.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. J. T. WILHIE, one of the cleverest gentlemen on the road in town.

Mrs. ANNIE BUCHANAN, of Crab Orchard, is with Mrs. A. A. McKinney.

Mrs. H. C. SHANKS, the excellent painter, left Wednesday for Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. WALTER W. DOWNS is enjoying the celebration with his old Centre College chums.

Mrs. GEO. H. BRUCE was called to Lancaster yesterday by the illness of her mother.

Mrs. J. S. ARMSTRONG, of Louisville, came up with her husband and is now at her sister's, Mrs. E. T. Yonog.

Mrs. CORINE COOPER went up to attend the celebration of the 22d by the Central University societies. She will be the guest of the Misses Branton while in Richmond.

CAPT. JIM GILKERN, who has been on a trip to relatives in Scotland, passed up to his home at Crab Orchard yesterday with Walter and Peter Robin, who came over on a visit. The Capt had a very rough voyage both going and returning. The vessel on the outward trip losing her rudder, it required 28 days to make Liverpool from New York and on the return trip he was sixteen days out, double the usual time. Prof O. P. Moore, whom he took to England, was not better when he left and it is likely that he will be an invalid the balance of his life.

LOCAL MATTERS.

HUO at W. H. Higgins'.

EVAPORATED FRUIT at H. C. Bright's.

CLOVER and Timothy seed at A. Owsey & Son's.

HOWERTON'S HIBERNICA at Opera House, Stanford, March 1.

PERSONS who have made extensive examinations tell us that the peach trade safe to date.

BROWN IN YOUR produce of every kind. Highest market price paid, cash or trade. H. C. Bright.

FOR SALE.—Three handsome residence, well very cheap. Stanford, Dec. 25, '82. W. Craig.

The candy-pulling given by Mrs. L. M. Bruce Tuesday night was enjoyed by a number of young people.

FARM of 80 acres, in grass, lying on an easer pike, 2 miles from town, for sale or rent and house and buggy for sale. B. H. Allard.

ANYTHING new to night? asked we of Mr. Higgin at Hustonville, last evening. "Not a thing" said he, "It is as calm and quiet here as a grave yard."

A handsome line of spring hats just received at J. W. Haylen's. He will close out at greatly reduced figures all the spring and white goods carried over from last season.

Two Mexican and Java Coffee, sugar, teocin, flour, meal, lard, canned goods, buckwheat flour, milled meat, prunes, &c., at W. H. Higgins'. Goods delivered in town free of charge.

MOONSHINE.—Drury Marshal J. V. L. Brown, of London, kept Elliott Cross and Wm. Fincham, of Jackieon, in jail here Tuesday night, en route to Louisville, when they are to be tried for moonshining. They were typical men of this class.

I HAVE the handsomest line of sultting and pantalon patterns ever brought to this market, beyond any doubt, and I am constantly getting in new additions. I have goods of all colors and shades. Those desiring clothing should come now and get the pick. H. C. Rupley.

A CRASH fell from the chimney in the roof of the Carpenter House Wednesday afternoon and it was soon in blaze. An alarm was sounded, the bucket brigade was soon on hand and with their accustomed energy, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before a great deal of damage was done. It was a close call, however.

LITHOTOMY.—The surgical operation known as Lithotomy was performed by Dr. Peyton, assisted by Dr. Reid, yesterday, on Sidney Johnson, the 7 year-old grandson of Mr. Peter Straub. The operation was very successfully performed and the stone which was extracted from the bladder was found to weigh 150 grains an unusually large one even for a man.

A BIT OF HISTORY.—Yesterday, as a few of our readers may know, was the anniversary of the birth of the Father of our Country. It was also the twenty third anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Asher Owsey. Mr. H. C. Bright's son that memorable day to him, a fire broke out in the house of Rev. Marshall, who married him, and spreading, consumed the Christian church, the court-house and numerous other houses. It was the most disastrous fire in the history of Danville.

LAND, STOCK AND CROP.—W. E. Amos bought 23 sheep, \$5.00 at 6 cents.

John M. Hail sold to Jessie C. Fox a yoke of oxen for \$20.

The proprietors of the Lincoln Mills want to buy wheat and corn.

One firm in Nashville one day last week shipped 60,000 eggs to New York.

The Texas cattle drive for the coming spring is estimated at 220,000 head.

Col. R. G. Stoner, near Paris, got \$12.40 for 35 fine horses at his sale Monday.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A good 3 year-old Jack. Apply to R. H. Crow, Stanford.

J. F. & H. G. Clegg sold to John W. Pennington a pair of two year-old mules for \$25.

Mesrs. Coanougher & Son, of Washington county sold to J. A. Redding 16 head of cattle for \$1,700.—Lebanon Standard.

At the sale of T. C. Humber, Wednesday, yearling cattle sold at \$37.10; heifers, same age, \$30; an aged bull, \$24; steer calves, \$28; springers from \$35 to \$55 per head. Sheep \$4 per head with lambs

ANOTHER arrival of Oliver Plows at W. H. Higgins'.

FINE Sweet Potatoes at \$1 per bushel at S. S. Myers' at the old postoffice.

BEST to the 10 that binds Hustonville to Stanford. May it draw us closer together.

EN. JOHNSON and Sam Embrey, colored, are working out a fine of \$5 each and cost for jumping on the cars.

FAIRMANS and others having grain sacks belonging to them. It. Weisen will confer a great favor by promptly returning them.

We are the only house in town that carry a full line of California canned goods. Canned goods of all kinds handled on lowest possible margin by care or dozen. H. C. Bright.

The "Duplex Crown" is the most wonderful Sewing Machine ever invented. Can be changed instantly to make either chain or lock stitch. Just out. See them at Bright's.

A BUTTER famine which has now lasted a week, is prevailing in Stanford and a pound can not be had for love or money. What is the matter with the producers? They could get their own price here now.

CHAR ORCHARD reports another fight Judge Carson and his nephew, who is known by the euphonious appellation of "Shanghai," were the combatants and the cause both appears to have been a soap bone. The Judge is getting old, we should say over threescore, but he is said to have gotten away with the young rooster and left him looking like he had passed through a threshing machine.

KILL 'EM.—In view of the fact that there are many old men here and elsewhere, that oppose anything and nothing not in conformity with their old foggy ideas, thereby preventing progress and improvement, Col. T. W. Vernon suggests that a law be passed requiring every man, who want die of his own accord at 60 years of age, to be killed. It strikes us that it would be a good law and work some needed advantages here, but we are not as old as the Col. and dare not express ourselves so freely.

THE TELEPHONE is in working order now, between here and Hustonville and the Company is ready to receive and transmit messages. At 4 P. M., Wednesday, the first sound passed over, when Billy Williams' still small voice was heard and easily recognized. Then came Mr. Boggs and after calling up the INTERIOR JOURNAL, force pronounced the benediction, "God bless you my children." The laugh of the crowd there was heard with remarkable distinctness. At night the Hustonville Corner House screened Stanford with good effect and a number of ladies and gentlemen enjoyed it greatly.

MARRIAGES

—Mr. Ashley La Salle, a Lexington printer, and Miss Lizzie Owsey, a Parisian beauty, a relative of Judge M. H. Owsey, eloped to Frankfort Tuesday and were married after some difficulty in securing license.

RELIGIOUS.

—More than 3,500 churches have been built in the United States during the past fifteen years—at the rate of more than one a day last year.

—Mr. H. K. Kavanaugh closed a revival at the Methodist church at Ithaca, New York, with thirty-four additions, twenty-two by baptism.

—Ed. W. T. Tyre is conducting a pro

meted meeting at Double Spring church.

A great interest is felt; 10 additions since Sunday; a large crowd in attendance night and day. E. H. C. Jr.

—W. E. Hodge, the merchant prince, who has just died at New York, left to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

—Ed. W. T. Tyre is conducting a pro

meted meeting at Double Spring church.

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—Rev. Geo. O. Barnes said to a Sun reporter before embarking for England: "I intend before I come home to go around the world. I want to go wherever the English language is spoken. I have been very kindly treated in New York and Brooklyn, and have made many friends. The work has been successful, too, considering that I dropped down among the people suddenly and a perfect stranger. There has not been anything like the rush of converts that there was during my work in the West. I didn't expect there would be. Nevertheless, the work here resulted in considerable good, and I am led to believe that the benefit we have gained will be lasting. During the nine weeks' campaign in Brooklyn and New York I have made about 450 converts, of whom about 150 were gained in New York."

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thrown in. Horses and mules, in bid condition and sold low.

—Mr. J. H. Miller has returned from Augusta, Ga., where he and Union John Cowan sold 80 head of horses and mules at \$100 to \$225 for horses and from \$100 to \$208 for mules. He says the market for the latter animals is brisk. Horses are not so much in demand.

—GRANOGROWNS COURSE.—300 to 350 cattle on the market; feeders bringing 43 to 50 cents; yearlings \$15 per cent; calves 4 to 6 months old, from \$21.00 to \$22; cows \$10 to \$12, broke mules \$120 to \$160; 11 head of yearlings sold at \$10.00; 1 pair hawks mules at \$267 and 1 pair at \$300. Pig horses \$10 to \$30.

—Mr. J. H. Dickerson, who has just passed through Warren, Simpson and Todd counties this State and Montgomery county, Tennessee, says he never saw such a fine prospect for wheat. The growth in many places is so great that stock has been grazed down to it. This is far from being the case in this locality.

—Billy Williams has been applied to to put up the wire on the McKinney branch of the telephone line. He proposes to begin as soon as they get the insulators and wire on hand. By the way, the laughter in the office of the INTERIOR JOURNAL was distinctly heard in the telephone office here at the opening of the line on Wednesday. It won't do, therefore, friend Walton, to talk secrets in your office, and if you should be at any time provoked to use a cross-word, by all means muzzle the treacherous instrument before you let it off. (No cross-words used in this establishment. All reports to the contrary are false and libelous.)

—A great deal of time and ingenuity is expended by scientists in accounting for the unprecedented floods in the watercourses. If the old Bible were regarded as of any authority in these days of progress, methinks it could be made to shed some light on this vexed question. As a matter of curiosity, if with no higher view, it might be well to study that antiquated document a little in reference to this matter. But this is not the place for a sermon. During the rash of waters I have felt a yearning for Cumberland Falls. It must have presented a scene of unparalleled grandeur as the angry river precipitated itself down that wondrous gorge.

[By Telephone.]

—The stockholders of the Hustonville National Bank are requested to meet at Hustonville on Saturday, Mar. 1, to organize and take other steps necessary to begin business.

BOYLE COUNTY.

Danville.

—Mr. Perk Payne has added a beautiful parlor to his dwelling.

—Mr. J. F. Edmonson has sold to Daniel Holman a fine wagon mare for \$65.

—Dr. C. S. Ritz, with his fine wagon and handsome team of horses and Wizard Oil Minstrels are here to-day. The sweet music made by this troupe last year is well remembered by our people and will insure them a courteous reception on the present occasion.

—Archie Crain and Susan Swisher, two colored persons about a year ago, had been living together for some time, the result of their intimacy being a child about a year old. One day they quarreled when Archie snatched the child from its mother and ran away with it. Susan never saw either Archie or the child again. At the time she made complaint against the abductor and officers searched for him, but never could lay hands on him. Day before yesterday workmen were removing a straw-stack on the farm of Mr. C. P. Cecil, when they discovered some distance under remains of a child. The clothing, the number of teeth and other marks, showed the body to be that of Susan Swisher's child. The grand jury now in session is investigating the case. Susan always thought Archie made way with the child.

—Invitations bearing the following inscription were received to-day by many friends of the party of the first part hereinafter referred to: Mr. and C. J. Smallhouse desire you to be present at the marriage of their daughter, Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, '83, at 6 o'clock at First Presbyterian church, Bowing Green, Ky. R. C. Nichols—Stella Smallhouse. Mr. R. C. Nichols, or "Dick," as his friends here call him, is a young Danville boy, being a brother of Reed S. Nichols, the county clerk.

Dick is a widely popular gentleman and his numerous friends here join in wishing him and his fair bride a long life of unalloyed happiness. Of the lady he has been fortunate enough to win, a city paper of recent date says: "Miss Smallhouse, whose father is at the head of the Warren Deposit Bank, the strongest financial institution in Southern Kentucky, has long been known throughout her wide circle of acquaintances, for her many excellent qualities of head and heart. Uniting to the grace of her mind, and attractive personality, she has swayed her scepter in the ranks of Bowing Green society with a matchless grace."

—The following are some of the verdicts in the Circuit court this week: Gibbons E. Doran, tippling house, \$60 and costs; name charge against Josh Doran dismissed; Ben Hensel, assault and battery \$5 and costs; Jim Jackson and Buck Easton \$20 each for retailing liquor without license; W. W. Thompson, suffering gambling on premises \$200 and costs; Geo. Phillips, concealed weapons \$25 and 10 days imprisonment; Thomas Walker, col. et al., larceny, not guilty; Robt. Woods, col. et al., murder, set for the 8th day of the term. The will of Rev. R. W. Landis, D. D., was admitted to probate on Monday. His estate consisted of a \$1,000 railroad bond; a \$40 per cent. government bond and a house and lot worth about \$600. He left \$300 each to a brother and sister in Philadelphia; \$200 to a niece; \$200 to his friend Judge Durham, of this place; \$100 to Dr. Geo. Cowan. His valuable library he leaves to Central University at Richmond, on condition that the authorship thereof, published by the testator, should be acknowledged by the testator.

—Mrs. Woods, the new postmistress, has entered on the discharge of her duties with a quiet dignity that is very promising. Her office is one door West of the former location. I am glad to note the orderly and respectful demeanor of those who formerly were somewhat turbulent in their calls for mail. But our boys have been generally well trained in regard to the courtesy due to a lady.

—The atmospheric irregularity, or some other cause, so wrought upon the regularity of two of our most staid and dignified citizens on Wednesday, that they collided on the street. The fall beneath a ponderous tree, but regaled his equilibrium by clinging to the flowing beard of the other, a handful of which he uprooted and scattered to the winds. Friends interposed and separated them before material damage was done.

ETIQUETTE OF THE NAPKIN.

The law of the napkin is but vaguely understood. One of our esteemed metropolitan contemporaries informs an eager inquirer that it is a bad form to fold the napkin after dinner; that the proper thing is to throw it with negligent disregard on the table beside the plate, so that it would be a reflection on the host, and imply a familiarity that would not benefit an invited guest. But the thoughtful reader will agree with us that this studied disorder is likely to be a good deal more trying to a fastidious hostess than an unstudied replacing of the napkin in good order beside the visitor's plate. For, when the dinner napkin is laid aside, there is the fruit or dessert napkin to replace it. Fancy the appearance of a pretty decorated table with heaps of rumpled linen disfiguring the symmetrically-arranged spaces betwixt the sherry, champagne and burgundy glasses—to say nothing of the elaborately-decorated China and silver bouquets! It could be construed as nothing less than gross ill-breeding to fling the voluminous napkin of modern use among such crystalline and argentine beauty. The proper thing is to fold the fabric with most conscientious care and lay it on the left of the plate far from the liquids, liquors and coffee, and thus testify to the hostess that her care in preparing the table has been appreciated. The true rule would be to endeavor to leave the original gracious finish of the table as distinct when the dinner ends as when the soup was served.

The napkin has played famous parts in the fortunes of men and women. It was said of Bean Brummel and the magnificent George, Prince Regent, that they could make the uses of this peculiar luxury potent in the graces of a social symposium as Cleopatra the gorgeous wealth of Ormus or Ind. It was one of the points admired in Marie Stuart that, thanks to her exquisite breeding in the court of Marie de Medici, her table was more imposing than the full court of her great rival and executioner, Elizabeth. At the table of the latter the rudest forms were maintained, the dishes were served on the table, and the great Queen helped herself to the platter without fork or spoon, a page standing behind her with a silver ewer to slosh her fingers when the flesh had been torn from the roasts. At the court of the late empire Eugenie was excessively fastidious. The use of the napkin, and the manner of eating an egg, made or ruined the career of a guest. The great critic, Sainte Beuve, was disgraced and left off the visiting list because, at a breakfast with the Emperor and Empress, at the Tuilleries, he carelessly opened his napkin and spread it over his two knees, and cut his egg in two in the middle. The court etiquette prescribed that the half-folded napkin should lie on the left knee, to be used in the least obtrusive manner in touching the lips, and the egg was to be merely broken on the larger end with the edge of the spoon and drained with its tip. The truth is, luxury and invention push table appliances so far that few can be expected to know the particular convention that may be considered good form in any diversified society. The way for a young fellow to do is to keep his eyes open—which, unless, he is in love, he can do—and note what others do. If he is in love, all departure from current forms will be pardoned him, for, as all the world loves a lover, all the world excuses his shortcomings.—*Philadelphia Times*.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

What would I do without "boy?"

How often have they been my friends! I go to a new town, I don't know hotel from the other. I don't know where to go. The man with the sample gets off at the same station. I follow him without a word or a tremor. He calls the bus driver by name, and orders him to get out of this now, as soon as we are seated. And when I follow him I am inevitably certain to go to the best house there is in the place. He shouts at the clerk by name, and fires a joke at the landlord as we go in. He looks over my shoulder as I register after him, and hands me his card with a shrug of recognition. He peeps over the register again, and watches the clerk assign me to ninety-three. "Ninety nothing," he shouts. "Who's in fifteen?"

The clerk says he is saving fifteen for Judge Dryasdust. "Well, he be blowed," says my cheery friend, "give him the attic and put this gentleman in fifteen." And, if the clerk hesitates, he seizes the pen and then gives me fifteen himself, and then he calls the porter, and orders him to carry up my baggage and put a fire in fifteen, and then in the same breath demands, "What time will you be down for supper, Mr. Burdett?"

And he waits for me, and, seeing that I am a stranger in the town, he sees that I am cared for, that the waiters do not neglect me; he tells me about the town, the people and the business. He is breezy, cheery, sociable, full of good stories, always good natured; he frisks with cigars, and overflows with "thousand-mile tickets;" he knows all the best rooms in the hotels: he always has a key for the car-seats, and turns a seat for himself and his friends without troubling the brocenum, but he will ride on the wood-box or stand outside to accommodate a lady, and he will give up his seat to an old man. I know him pretty well. For three years I have been traveling with him, from Colorado to Maine, and I know the best far outweighs the worst. I could hardly get along without him. I am glad he is so numerous. *Horatio.*

INFANT FOOD.

There are about twenty European preparations styled infant foods, beginning with that of Nestle, and at least twice as many American, all of which profess to furnish a complete nutrition for the infant during the first few months of its existence, while yet the conversion of starch into dextrose and sugar is beyond the capacity of the untrained digestive function. The examination of these with a microscope, assisted by such simple tests as iodine, which turns starch cells blue, and gluten (or albuminous) granules yellow, has engaged the careful attention of Dr. Ephraim Cutler, of Cambridge, and his results will startle most mothers who have relied upon the extravagant pretences set forth in the circulars of manufacturers. Eliza McDonald, who preceded Dr. Cutler in this field, has been in a measure discredited; but it appears that her assertion that the starch, so far from being transformed into dextrose, was not sufficiently altered to render the recognition of its source difficult, whether from wheat, rye, corn or barley—was strictly true, and that these pretentious foods are, without exception, nearly valueless for dietary purposes. All of them consist of broken flour mainly, either alone or mixed with sugar, milk or salts. In some cases the baking has been very inadequately performed, and the doctor found one that consisted merely of wheat and oats whose starch cells were proximately in their natural condition. The general result of Dr. Cutler's examination may be stated in brief terms as follows: There was scarcely a single one of the so-called infant foods that contained a quantity of gluten as large as that contained in ordinary wheat flour. That is to say, a well-compounded wheat gruel is superior to any of them, particularly when boiled with a little milk; and mothers are in error who place the slightest dependence upon them. As respects one very expensive article, professing to possess 250 parts in every 1,000 of phosphoric salts in connection with gluten, Dr. Cutler was unable to find any gluten at all. The thing was nearly pure starch sold at an exorbitant price as a nerve and brain food, and a great remedy for rickets. So all through the list. Sometimes a trace of gluten was present; more frequently none at all. In one case there were ninety parts of starch to ten of gluten; but this was exceptional, and the majority were less valuable, once for ounce, than ordinary wheat flour. Considering the semi-philanthropic pretensions which have been made with the certificates of eminent physicians, the report of Dr. Cutler is one of the dreariest comments upon human nature that has recently fallen under the notice of the journalist. But if the revelations he has made of fraud and pretense on the part of manufacturers in this field shall serve to protect mothers from further betrayal, and to rescue infant life from quack articles of nutriment, his work, though slow to the perceptions, becomes greater after the lapse of many thousand years.—*Capt. Dutton; before the American Association.*

THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO.

The Grand Canyon is about 220 miles long, from five to twelve miles wide, and from 5,000 to 6,000 feet deep. Those who have seen it all unite in declaring it the most sublime and impressive of all natural features of the world. It consists of an outer and inner chasm. The outer chasm is about five or six miles wide with a row of buttes 2,000 feet high on either side, and a broad and comparatively smooth plain between. Within this plain is cut the inner gorge descending more than 3,000 feet lower, and with a width of about 3,500 feet. The upper buttes are of very noble form and uniform profile with a highly architectural aspect. The region through which the chasm extend consists of a carboniferous strata, but about forty miles north of the river appear strata of later age forming a series of terraces, each terrace being determined by a line of cliffs 1,500 to 2,000 feet high, and of very wonderful sculpture and brilliant color. The strata in this stairway of terraces are the remains of beds which once stretched unbroken over the district now drained by the Grand Canyon. The total thickness of the beds removed was more than 10,000 feet, and the bounded area more than 11,000 square miles. The denudation began in the Eocene time, and has been continuous until the present time. A great amount of uplift has also occurred during the same period, varying according to locality from 16,000 to 19,000 feet, and the present attitude of the region is the difference between the amount of uplift and the thickness of strata removed, that is 7,000 to 9,000 feet. The meeting of the Grand Canyon is thus merely the closing episode of a long period of erosion. The cutting of the present chasm is a comparatively recent geological event, and probably and its beginning in the Pliocene time. The process of excavating the canyon consists of the action of two classes of natural causes. The first is the scouring action of the stream upon the rocks it has bed. The stream is a fierce torrent carrying large quantities of sharp sand, which acts like a sandblast. A river will always cut down its bed when the quantity of sediment it carries is less than it is capable of carrying. When this quantity is greater a part of it is thrown down upon the bottom, protecting the bed. The other process is weathering. The stream cuts a chasm no wider than its water surface, but the cut is thus widened by the secular decay of the chasm, which, though slow to the perceptions, becomes greater after the lapse of many thousand years.—*Capt. Dutton; before the American Association.*

PAT OF JUDGES.

The Supreme Court Judges in the several States are not remarkably well paid. Alabama, Florida, Kansas and Maine pay their Supreme Judges \$3,000. The other States in the Union pay as follows: Arkansas, \$3,500; California, \$6,000; Colorado, \$3,250; Connecticut, \$4,000; Delaware, \$2,500; Georgia, \$2,500; Illinois, \$5,000; Indiana, \$4,000; Iowa, \$3,000; Kentucky, \$5,000; Louisiana, \$2,000; Maryland, \$3,500; Massachusetts, Chief Justice, \$6,000; Associate Judges, \$6,000; Michigan, \$4,000; Minnesota, \$3,000; Mississippi, \$3,500; Missouri, \$4,500; Nebraska, \$2,500; Nevada, \$7,000; New Hampshire, \$2,200; New Jersey, \$5,000; the Chancellor, \$10,000; New York Chief Justice, \$9,500; Associate, \$9,000; North Carolina, \$2,500; Oregon, \$2,000; Pennsylvania, \$7,000; Rhode Island, Chief Justice, \$4,500; Associate, \$4,000; South Carolina, \$3,500; Tennessee, \$4,000; Texas, \$3,500; Vermont, \$2,500; Virginia, Chief Justice, \$5,250; Associates, \$3,000; West Virginia, \$2,250; Wisconsin, \$5,000. New Jersey and New York are the only States which give their Judges more than ordinary salaries. —*Kansas City Journal.*

SUGAR.

The yield of amber cane in the Northern States will not average over ten to twelve tons per acre. A Louisiana planter reports of the yield of six leading plantations in Louisiana for the year 1879, that the number of tons of cane per acre varied from seventeen to twenty-three, averaging a little over nineteen. The number of pounds of sugar made from eighty to 122, averaging a little over 100. The average was over 2,000 pounds of sugar per acre, beside the molasses. In dry Egypt, the cane averages twenty-two tons per acre; in Brazil, twenty-five to thirty tons per acre; in Cuba, thirty to thirty-five tons per acre; in Barbados, thirty-six tons per acre. Two tons of sugar per acre is a common production in the tropics. In many regions the production is much more than that.

TWO YOUNG ladies were accosted by a gay woman, who told them that for a shilling each she would show them their husbands' faces in a pool of water, which being brought they exclaimed, "We only see our own faces." "Well," said the old woman, "those faces will be your husbands' when you are married."

IN CALIFORNIA RAISINS.

In California the prejudice against home-made raisins is being overcome by the adoption of the same methods employed in overcoming the prejudice against native wines—namely, branding the packages with high-sounding foreign names and attractive foreign labels. As a matter of fact, the quantity of foreign wines consumed in California at present is comparatively small. Even much of what is still sold under foreign labels is reasonably suspected of being the native product. Raisins are going through the same process, and it has already happened that native raisins under a foreign disguise have been lauded to the skies for their excellence in size, quality and succulence.

WEBSTER WAONER, the inventor of the sleeping car, was the richest man that ever became the victim of a railroad accident.

A NEGRO in Upson county, Georgia, got rid of a bone felon by cutting off his finger with a hatchet.

PLEASANTRIES.

While there's lye there soap.
Train up a child in the way
should have gone yourself.

A book with a loose leaf should be bound over to keep the piece.

Fritz says he can't eat oleomargarine because it disagrees with him.

It is a little singular that a man will bolt a ticket horanout swallow.

"In Nantucket there are sixteen women to one man." Happy man!

"That butter is too fresh," as the man remarked when the goat lifted him over the fence.

What riles a country postmistress is to have a postal card come to the office written in French.

A gamecock ought to be good eating. Does not the poet say, "The bravest are the tenderest?"

A VASSAR COLLEGE girl, upon being asked if she liked codfish balls, said she never attended any.

It is never too late to mend. Which is why the cobbler never has your boots done at the time promised.

THIRTY-two cichluses are bleeding this unhappy land. What a tough time it is to those poor old jokers at having.

The force of habit example has no effect on the man in the moon. He stays sober when the moon gets full.

"SIX GIRLS" is the title of the latest novel. It is expected that a sequel, entitled "Our Broken Gate," will be issued soon.

AN IRISHMAN, eating his first green corn, handed the cob to the waiter and asked: "Will you please put some more banes upon me stick?"

The following typographical error shows the vast importance of a comma. At a banquet this toast was given: "Woman—without her man, is a brute."

(MONON (4 years old, at the tea-table): "Mamma, may I have some sardines?" Mamma: "Wait till I'm ready, Georgie." Georgie (surprised): "Why, ma, it's me wants 'em."

AN English servant-girl who had returned from the United States, to visit her friends at home, was told that she "looked really aristocratic." To which she responded: "Yes, in America all of us domestics belong to the hired class."

RONINSON (after a long whist bout at the club): "It is awfully late, Brown. What will you say to your wife?" Brown (in a whisper): "Oh, I shan't say much, you know; 'Good morning, dear,' or something of that sort. She'll say the rest."

A COLORADO photographer started in to be a desperado, but he lost his life the first time he tried to kill a man, after covering his intended victim, he gave the victim time to draw and shoot first, by pausing to remark ere he fired: "Now, look natural!"—*Boston Post.*

MOTHER (to new girl, who had been hired to nurse the children): "Mary, how is this? These children are making a terrible noise!" "Well, indeed, I am, ma'am, and I'm so glad you've come in. Here I've been trying to write for the last half hour, and their noise is so distracting."

THE GLORY OF WEBSTER.

The longer I live and the more I study the constitution of the United States, the more I am impressed with his claim to be regarded as its defender and as the greatest of its expositors. It was not merely that he had a chief and most important influence in settling many of the specific questions of interpretation that arose during his day. It was in his relation to the paramount question of the nature of the Union, as established by the constitution, that his power was most signally exercised and his most enduring laurels were won. In this respect it may be thought, to be truly said of him that there has been no statesman of our age, perhaps there has been no one in all the ages of modern civilization, whose noble intellect has more impressed itself upon the destinies of a great country than has the intellect of Daniel Webster.

There have been men whose will, whose ambition, whose selfish interests, have enormously affected the fortunes of millions for good or for evil. But nowhere has there been a man whose intellect, apart from all passion, has determined the character of a great Government in such a manner as to furnish the basis, the justifiable, legal and moral basis, of a civil war of stupendous proportions, waged for the assertion of lawful authority. This is the glory, the unshaken, the unmatched glory, of Daniel Webster, which will carry his name and fame farther down the course of the centuries than that of any other American statesman of our time.—*George Ticknor.*

THE TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT DEC. 31, 1882.

ROUTE. No. 2. No. 4. No. 6.

Lvs. Covington..... 8:00 a.m. 2:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

" Palmyra..... 9:45 a.m. 4:10 p.m. 9:15 p.m.

" Cyrtiss..... 10:15 a.m. 5:05 p.m. 10:00 p.m.

" "..... 11:30 a.m. 6:15 p.m. 11:15 p.m.

Arr. Lexington..... 12:15 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 11:20 p.m.

Lvs. Lexington..... 1:20 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 11:25 p.m.

Arr. Covington..... 2:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 12:45 a.m.

Ms. Sterling..... 7:21 p.m. " " "

Huntington..... 8:05 p.m. " " "

ROUTE. No. 8. No. 1. No. 5.

Lvs. Lexington..... 8:30 a.m. 2:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m.

" "..... 7:15 a.m. 5:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m.

" Ms. Sterling..... 11:15 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m.

" "..... 12:30 p.m. 7:00 a.m. 8:00 a.m.

Arr. Lexington..... 1:15 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 8:15 p.m.

Lvs. Lexington..... 2:10 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:45 p.m.

" "..... 3:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m.

" Cyrtiss..... 3:05 p.m. 8:35 p.m. 9:00 p.m.

" Palmyra..... 4:45 p.m. 10:15 p.m. 11:30 p.m.

Arr. Covington..... 6:15 p.m. 11:30 p.m. 8:05 p.m.

MARYSVILLE DIVISION.

No. 9 Lvs. Lexington 8:00 a.m. Arr. May. 8:15 p.m.

No. 10 Lvs. May. 8:00 a.m. " Lexington 8:00 p.m.

No. 11 Lvs. May. 8:00 a.m. " Lexington 8:00 p.m.

No. 12 May. 8:00 a.m. Lexington 8:00 p.m.

ROUTE. No. 2. No. 1. No. 6.

Lvs. Lexington..... 8:00 a.m. 2:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m.

" "..... 7:15 a.m. 5:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m.

" Ms. Sterling..... 11:15 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m.

" "